



Julia M. Anderson
Daniel

Bev. Daniel, M.D.
Daniel



Mabel I. Anderson
Center Creek
(Keh)



A Few Personal Glimpses of Juanita Brooks

BY ERNEST PULSIPHER

I AM NOT GOING TO ATTEMPT A BIOGRAPHY of my mother's life, nor am I going to quote a lot of statistics of her achievements. Leave those to others more qualified than I. Rather, I want to present a few

Mr. Pulsipher, a son of Juanita Brooks, lives in Stevensville, Montana.

Above: *Juanita Brooks, 1950s. USHS collections.*

EDWARD AND CELESTIA CLARISSA BROMLEY BUYS



Edward Buys was born February 10, 1841, at La Harp, Hancock County, Illinois, son of Hyrum D. and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. He married Celestia Cla-

867

risa Bromley on March 23, 1857, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. She was born on June 25, 1849, at Dawesby, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of William and Sarah Bullmore Bromley. He married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. She was born October 1, 1859, at Spanish Fork, daughter of Henry and Margaret Hamilton. She left him, Edward died January 7, 1914 Celestia died October 28, 1938.

Edward Buys was the eldest son of Hyrum D. Buys, who was born October 27, 1802, in New York City, Elizabeth Hunt- ington Buys was born February 10, 1813 in Albany, New York.

Edward came to Utah on September 15, 1850, in Captain David Evans' company, with his parents, who settled in Bountiful, Utah.

Hyrum was a shoemaker by trade. He furnished a team and helped to get rock to build the Salt Lake Temple. He died quite young, leaving his widow with nine children. Edward worked to help his mother support the family.

Edward met Celestia when he was play- ing at a dance in Bountiful. She came with her parents to America from England in 1850, as converts to the LDS Church. They came to Utah in June, 1865, with the Samuel D. White company.

They lived in Bountiful, then Salt Lake, and were asked to come to Heber Valley to help make settlements. They came to Charleston and lived on the Joseph L. Tay- lor farm while Edward built a home. He built the first single-roofed house in Charleston. They moved east to Big Hol- low from Charleston, where they became the first settlers in this new settlement, which was called Buysville, for Edward Buys. Soon the William Bromleys came, then the Wings, Thackers, Bancrofts, Pen- folds, Wahlgrenists, Andersons, McDonaids, Nelsons, McGinties and others.

Edward built a home with large rooms and added one large room where all Church meetings and other activities were held.

Edward was set apart as superintendent of the Sunday School and Celestia as a Sun- day School teacher. William Bromley took care of the Sacrament. Celestia was chosen first president of the Primary Association by Ella R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells, and was set apart by Bishop Nymphus C.

864

Murdoch and Edward Buys, his counselor. She remained president of the Primary until they moved to Heber in 1887.

Edward was a High Priest for 15 years and county surveyor for eight years. He was deputy sheriff several years, until suf- fering a stroke which forced his resigna- tion. He opened the first school in Buysville, Wasatch County. He surveyed Daniel Creek and Timpanogos irrigation water by acre and homesteads in Buysville and Dan- iel. He worked for Brigham Young and his brother on the railroad. He was buried in the Charleston cemetery.

Celestia Buys, better known as "Aunt Clara," was loved by everyone who knew her. She was hurt badly when young and had to use crutches. She never complained, no matter how difficult her life became. She always had a smile for everyone and lived an active, useful life.

She, being an expert with the needle, made all the clothes for the family, including suits for her husband. After she moved to Heber she and Mrs. Duncan opened a millinery shop, both being very adept in making hats and dresses. Mrs. Nymphus Murdoch and Mrs. Danielson bought her first hats. Finally illness prevented her from continuing her work. She fell and broke her hip and shoulder so had to go about in a wheel chair.

In Heber they were neighbors to Pres- ident Abram Hatch, whose father came to Utah in the same company as the Brom- leys. Celestia was one of the first mem- bers of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, being the oldest pioneer in Heber at the time of death. She was 89 years old and as buried in Charleston. Her daughter Clara and husband, Alma Cummings, cared for her until her death. They now live in her home.

Edward and Celestia were the parents of: Hyrum D., William Edward, Sarah Eliza- beth, Amanda C., Mary Ann, Joseph H., Charlotte, Alma, Martha R., Archie D., Daniel H., Clara May and Celestia C.

As it was a practice request of the Church to practice polygamy, Edward married Mar- garet Hamilton on June 14, 1876. They separated in 1887 and Margaret married Henry Boren, and they moved to Idaho.

HOW HE AFFECTED UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Edward and Margaret's children are: Henry D., Alice J., Margaret J., Rhoda A., Melissa, Maria E. and Edna A.

Richard
Susan

Buys

WILLIAM BUYS



William Buys was born at Bountiful, Utah, Dec. 22, 1852, the son of Hyrum and Elizabeth Huntington Buys, the ninth child in a family of 10. His parents joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in New York soon after its organization, and followed the leaders through all the trying scenes and persecutions in Illinois and Missouri, finally landing in Bountiful, Utah, Sept. 15, 1850. His father died in 1855, and his mother died in 1873.

Mr. Buys was a graduate of the University of Utah, and began teaching school in Heber Valley in 1876. While teaching he studied law and also found time to revise the school system in the valley and to modernize it. He was admitted to the bar of both the district and the United States courts.

He served several terms as county attorney; also as county surveyor. For many years he was identified with the Board of Education of Wasatch County; was a prominent member of the Utah Press Assn., serving several terms as its president, and was a member of the National Press Assn. His achievement which he was most proud of, however, was the founding and successful managing of the Wasatch Wave.

Mr. Buys married Sarah Jane McDonald, daughter of John and Lucinda Cole McDonald, Dec. 25, 1883. Their family consisted of 11 children, seven girls and four boys. Six members of the family are still living: Mrs. D. John Bloom (Lucinda), Mrs. E. L. Schmitz (Eva), Mrs. F. R. Guleley (Velda), Mrs. A. F. Stewart (Dorothy), James Francis and William Buys.

Mr. Buys held many positions of trust,

among them we might mention: county attorney, city attorney, school trustee, county surveyor and editor. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in framing the constitution of Utah.

William Buys died Nov. 27, 1909.

Shirley Chatwin

MIDWAY — Shirley Fae Monks Chatwin, 65, died Jan. 1, 1992, in Las Vegas, of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

She was born Aug. 31, 1926, in Mapleton, to Maurice and Vera Thompson Monks. She married Clifton David Chatwin, Jan. 27, 1941, in Los Angeles, Calif. Their marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. He died Nov. 17, 1978.



She worked as the Midway City Recorder for many years. She wrote feature articles for newspapers and magazines.

She is survived by children, Ron Chatwin, Jerry Chatwin, Dennis Chatwin, Randy Chatwin, all of Midway; Mrs. Dennis (Julie) Wheeler, Lindon; Maurice Chatwin, Eugene Chatwin, Mrs. Mark (Marcellene) Provost, all of Heber City; her mother, Vera Kofford, and sister, Marcellene Akain, both of New Burry Park, Calif.

Funeral will be Monday, 11 a.m. in the Midway 1st LDS Ward chapel, 200 S. 250 East, Midway. Friends may call at Olpin Mortuary in Heber City, Sunday 6-8 p.m. and Monday one hour prior to service.

Burial will be in the Midway Cemetery.

Shirley M. Chatwin

MIDWAY, Wasatch County—Shirley Fae Monks Chatwin, 65, died January 1, 1992 in Las Vegas, Nevada of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Born August 31, 1926 in Mapleton, Utah to Maurice and Vera Thompson Monks. Married Clifton David Chatwin, January 27, 1941 in Los Angeles, California. Marriage later solemnized in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. He died Nov. 17, 1978.

She worked as the Midway City Recorder for many years. Wrote feature articles for newspapers and magazines.

Survived by children, Ron, Jerry, Dennis and Randy, all of Midway; Mrs. Dennis (Julie) Wheeler, Lindon; Maurice, Eugene and Mrs. Mark (Marcellene) Provost, all of Heber City; mother, Vera Kofford and sister, Marcellene Akain, both of Newbury Park, California.

Funeral services will be Monday, 11 a.m., in the Midway 1st Ward Chapel, 200 So. 250 East. Friends may call Sunday from 6-8 p.m. at Olpin Mortuary and Monday one hour prior to services. Interment: Midway Cemetery.

T 1/4

N 1/4



EDWARD PARLEY CLIFF SR.



Edward Parley Cliff Sr. was born August 29, 1884, in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah. He is the son of Edward Cliff and Harriet Moore. He was reared and educated in Mt. Pleasant, leaving there at the age of 18 to earn a living in the mining camps of Bingham Canyon. From there he went to Salt Lake City where he learned

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

ships

Ward, a position he held three years. While he was scoutmaster, he was in charge of the first Scout hike to Timpanogos on July 27th to 31st, 1915. In 1916 he was instrumental in having the whole stake participate in the outing to Mt. Timpanogos, at which time Oscar Kirkham, Dr. Taylor, Professors Bux and Smart were guests of honor. He was also instrumental in fostering the first Father and Sons' outing, which was held at the lakes at the head of the Provo River. He was instrumental in having the Boosters Club organized, and was its secretary until the time of his death. He, with the assistance of Charles DeGraff and Mr. Andrew Neff revived dramatics in Heber.

In November 1910, he was made a Secretary by Joseph W. McMurrin, and was one of the seven presidents of the Twentieth Quorum of Seventies for many years. On June 12, 1910, he was made superintendent of the Third Ward Sunday School and had as his counselors, Charles DeGraff and Cardwell Clegg. Those two were also active with him in the Scout movement in the city. In January, 1917, he was made second counselor to Bishop Frederick Crook, and in March, 1918, he was made stake superintendent of the Sunday School and chose for his assistants, John A. Fortie and Stephen Simmons, who continued in this position until the time of his death. He was on the ward music committee, and he worked with the Deacons for many years. In all these positions he gave his best work.

In the year 1921, under the leadership of Professor Ketchum of the University of Utah, he supervised installation of the new waterworks system, taking out all the old wooden water mains and replacing them with new iron pipes. He worked diligently in this work.

While working on the water works system in March 1921, he contracted a severe cold, but felt that he could not give up, as the work had to go on and he felt that he had to be on the job. His condition continued to grow worse, and because of weakness and complications he began to hemorrhage at the nose. He was later hospitalized in Salt Lake City. They immediately ordered him to have blood transfusions. Mrs. Cliff says, "By the time I got there (Salt Lake) the next morning 10 men from Heber were there to have their blood tested, five of whom matched and they used a pint of blood twice from Lindsay Crook and once

HEBER BIG

Catapore
Geneva

She used
Geneva

from Bill H. to him during his illness. He would have been all right for all they could do. He could not continue until May 18, 1922, seven small son, Wilso Mrs. Cliff goodness o says of this Dorothy w year old, b never wanted for the necessities of life, and we have been greatly blessed to be placed among such a good people."

Mrs. Cliff was always a devout Church and civic worker all through his childhood to the time of his death.

MRS. GENEVA B. CLIFF



Geneva Rachel Bergener Cliff, daughter of Otto Emil August Bergener of Berlin, Germany, and Anna Maria Louisa Markmann of Pyrenne, near Landsberg on the Wart, Germany. Born September 16, 1887, Logan, Cache County, Utah. Married Edward Parley Cliff of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, June 6, 1907, in the Salt Lake Temple. After marriage they lived in Forest Dale, Salt Lake City, Utah, moving to Heber in 1909 (April 26). She was left a widow in May 18, 1922.

She reared the following seven children to maturity, having lost one daughter at birth: Dorothy Ann (Mrs. George P. Clay), Edward Parley Cliff Jr., Orson Clyde, Woodrow Wilson, Gladys Ruth (Mr. Rosslyn Eppich), Nellie Dawn (Mrs. Douglas Pearce), Geneva Naomi (Mrs. Albert W. Mitchell).

Her schooling was very limited due to the old world customs of having children earn their own board as soon as they could do odd jobs, but encouraged to read and study. Schooling consisted of the grade schools when not employed. Attended night classes at the Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, for two winters, while still employed in her teens. She took a fundamental course of two months at the Wasatch High School, in typing and bookkeeping. In the early 1940's she took at various times short courses at a business school at the Utah State University, courses at a business school in commerce, bookkeeping and other business courses.

Mrs. Cliff served as treasurer of Wasatch County from Jan. 1, 1923 to December 31, 1934. She was a member of the Association of County Officers. She was instrumental in bringing about money saving reforms in the office of county treasurer, one being that county funds draw interest. For outstanding work she was listed in the National "Who's Who in Government" (about 1930). Publicity chairman of the Heber City Business and Professional Woman's Club, 1926; secretary and treasurer of the Parent Teacher Assn. 1927-28. She was the only woman to be admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. She was a promoter and first president of the Heber City Garden Club and later the county organization. In this capacity she encouraged beautification of most homes in the city; promoted home and school playground equipment; and was responsible for the fence and beautification of the Central School grounds. Many a home was brightened daily by flowers from her own beautiful garden.

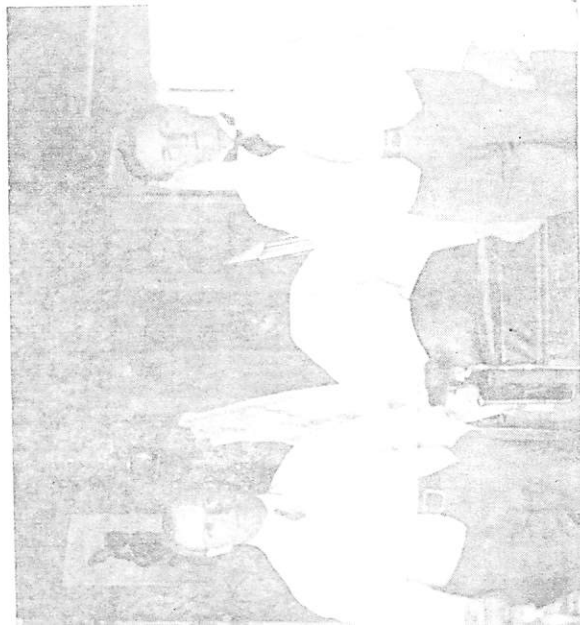
Church activities were mostly with the young people. She taught the Bee Hive Girls about 1918-1919 and in the 1920's after 1922 in the Heber Third Ward. She taught an adult Mutual class in the 1930's and wrote plays and skits, to enhance the lessons (the basis of one on Brigham Young was adopted by the General MIA Board). She headed the Trailbuilder work in the Wasatch Stake (boys 9 to 12 years) from about 1923 to 1935, also in the ward at various times. This Trailbuilder program was new at the time that she worked in the Primary organization so she pioneered this work in Wasatch County. Along with the

The Third Ward was holding their meetings in the Central School Building. It was while in Salt Lake City that Mr. Cliff met and married Geneva Rachel Bergener on June 6, 1907. His young wife encouraged him in his efforts to learn the electrical trade and was anxious for him to do all he could to achieve success. She was always supporting him in his work.

During World War I he acted on many committees for the sale of liberty bonds and other relief work. During the flu epidemic, his family was among the first to have the disease. Mr. Cliff was placed in charge of the relief work during the epidemic. Mrs. Cliff says of this experience, "People were so filled with fear at this time that it was hard to get anyone who would go in and care for the stricken people. Lucia Murdoch, Miss Alice Wood, Lula Clegg, Ray Duke and others will always be gratefully remembered for their work during this trying time." Letters written by Mr. Cliff to his mother tell vividly of their many days and sleepless nights that were spent during those dark, dreadful days of the flu epidemic.

Shortly after coming to Heber City, Mr. Cliff was instrumental in having the Scout movement started, and was the first scoutmaster of Troop No. 1 in the Heber Third

ion, cut, leu, Orrin Will T endan nearly isions, and St nized v erts ar ures, K Fred taken w Maria group in er, Marti orce An aryan Ry arele Ho at Bassel, Florence I a Dayton Parrell, N



Barber Shop, one of the early barbering establishments.

UNDERTAKING

Undertaking is an important service industry in the community is under-
section.

of Heber the dead were cared for by the Relief
or ice packs were applied to the corpse until the
or burial. Early carpenters such as William Bell,
Henry McMullin made the first wooden coffins.
ready-made coffins in his store. One of Mr. Bond's
906 "Wasatch Wave," described his business as

undertaker and licensed embalmer. Builder and owner
hite hearses in the west. Holding a diploma from
ing School of Embalmers, also a state certificate."
undertaker in Heber was John W. Winterrose who
5 as a carpenter and cabinet maker. He left that
o into undertaking. His first establishment was a
m Mark Jeffs at 135 S. Main. In 1919 he expanded
home at 123 S. Main. With his experience as a
ny of the caskets. Mr. Winterrose retired in 1931

mortuary was founded in 1928 when Joseph Olpin
into the valley from Utah County. They bought

FOREWORD

In September 1983, Bishop Claude R. Hicken, the tenth bishop of the Heber Third Ward, appointed a chairman and a committee to research, compile and write a history of the ward from its creation in 1903 to the present time (1986). Those directly involved in this project are as follows: Dorothy Eggleston, chairman, Walter Montgomery, Paul H. Van Wagoner, Don Barker, Tennie Barker, Dorothy Christensen, and Barbara Murdock, committee members.

The task of preparing this volume for publication would not have been possible without the aid, advice, and encouragement of many people. We are indebted to those who provided information and photographs that are contained within the covers of this book. Tom Watson took many of the pictures for us. To all who helped in any way we extend our heartfelt gratitude.

We have obtained historical data from personal interviews, from church and county records, from *The Wasatch Wave* which is the Wasatch County weekly newspaper, from dedication pamphlets of the Heber East, Heber Stake, and Heber Third Ward, from Boy Scouts of America Council records, and from responses to our letters requesting information.

Our book is not a complete history of all the people who have ever lived in the Heber Third Ward. At the first planning meeting for this project the committee members determined that to include all former members would be an impossible task. Therefore, in the section devoted to family histories the accounts are of present ward members. We regret that some members now living in the ward did not respond to our requests to submit a history. Several of our ward members have passed away during the preparation of this book and their histories are included. Sisters JuVenta Hamblin, LuVernia Fisher, Vay Hicken, Anna Fisher, Minerva Tidwell, and Lora Lawton and Brother Ernest Broadhead submitted their histories before their deaths. You will note that the family histories are arranged in alphabetical order.

In the section comprised of each bishop's account of his administration, the order is chronological. The personal histories of the wives of our bishops also appear in this section.

In the section entitled "Bits and Pieces" we have included a

*Dorothy Holdaway Eggleston
or
Howard*

*Dorothy Eggleston published
Heber 3rd Ward Book*

Published by
Heber Third Ward,
Heber Utah Stake

Lithographed in USA
by Community Press,
Provo, Utah

variety of subjects of varying lengths with the unifying thread that all of them are related to individual or collective members of the Heber Third Ward.

Thousands of hours have been devoted to making *The Heber Third Ward History* a reality. Planning meetings, research, letter writing, transcribing tapes, proof reading, interviewing, writing, typing, and selling the book have occupied many hours, but these tasks have been fulfilling and rewarding ones to those involved. We have attempted to make our book as complete and accurate as possible, but we realize that there may be discrepancies and errors as memories falter and records are sometimes sketchy or not available.

It is the sincere desire of the historical committee that you who read this book will gain a broader knowledge of our Third Ward history and heritage and a deeper appreciation for those who gave dedicated service in making it a great ward.

Dorothy Eggleston

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Compiling and publishing a volume of this kind demands dedicated service from those who work with it. There are many who never receive recognition or commendation beyond a passing thanks for the work they do. Their satisfaction lies in knowing that they have given their best and have aided in making a contribution to the lives of you countless readers touched by this book.

Many thanks and much credit goes to Dorothy Eggleston whose thousands of hours of work have brought this book into being. Her efforts are appreciated now but will be even more appreciated as the years go by.

Thanks also go to the other members of the committee, Don and Tennie Barker, Walt Montgomery, Dorothy Christensen, Paul Van Wagoner and Barbara Murdock.

The obvious benefit of this book is to have a treasure of histories, knowledge and spiritual experiences of our family, friends and neighbors. But another benefit was achieved before the book was ever published. We turned our hearts to our fathers and developed an appreciation and love for the work and lives of our ancestors. It gave the ward a common goal and developed unity among us.

Bishop Claude R. Hicken

November 26, 1986

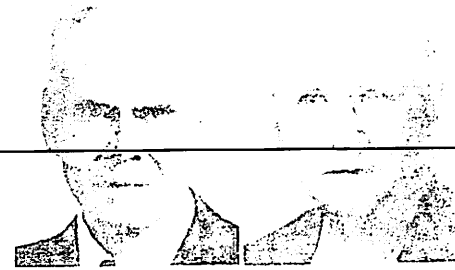
TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION ONE — Our Ward Is Born — 1903.....	1
SECTION TWO — Life Was Different in 1903.....	11
SECTION THREE — A House of Our Own.....	22
SECTION FOUR — Our Second Chapel.....	33
SECTION FIVE — Our Bishops Through the Years....	45
SECTION SIX — Bishopsrics and Auxiliary Presidencies Through the Years.....	114
SECTION SEVEN — Our Missionaries Through the Years.....	150
SECTION EIGHT — Bits and Pieces.....	155
SECTION NINE — Faith Promoting Experiences.....	207
SECTION TEN — Family Histories.....	240
SECTION ELEVEN — They Served Their Country....	436

SIMON SHELBY AND LYDIA SMITH EPPERSON

Simon Shelby Epperson was born in Midway, January 12, 1871, the seventh son of Sidney Hiram and Mary Jane Robey Epperson. He married Lydia Melissa Smith April 4, 1890, at the Smith Grove in Midway. The marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple. He died December 29, 1950, in Salt Lake City and is buried in Midway.

Lydia Melissa Smith Epperson was born in Midway August 2, 1873, the eighth child of Benjamin Mark and Elizabeth Agness



Wood Smith. She died May 4, 1956 in Salt Lake City and is buried in Midway.

Simon graduated from the old Brigham Young Academy in Provo in 1892 and taught school in Midway seven years. He also served as secretary of the Midway Town Corporation and secretary of the Midway Waterworks and Irrigation Company. He was part owner of the Midway Drug Company and owned and operated the Midway Livery Stable. He was an active member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as ward clerk and chorister of the Midway First Ward under Bishop Coleman for seven years. He worked also in the Sunday School and YMMIA.

From 1906 to 1919 Mr. Epperson served as branch manager of the Studebaker Corporation in Heber. He was Sunday School chorister of the Second Ward, a member of the Sunday School Union Board and second counselor to David A. Broadbent when religion classes were first organized in the stakes. Moved to Silver City in 1919 where he was associated with the Iron Blossom Mining Company and Knight's Investment Company. He was first counselor to Bishop Jesse Haws and ward chorister. In 1924 he moved his family to Pioche, Nevada, where he was bookkeeper and assayer for the Bristol Silver Mining Company. Moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1926 and became associated with the Park Utah Consolidated Mining Company and later the original Utah Woolen Mills. He was an active member of the High Priest Quorum in Marlborough Ward.

Though he traveled far from the place of his birth, his spirit always remained in the Wasatch Valley.

Lydia was an active member of the Church all her life. She came from a musical family and sang in the choir of every ward she lived in. She was a counselor in the YWMIA in the Midway and Heber

Wards where she also worked in the Relief Society for twenty years. When the family moved to Silver City in May 1919 she was again active in church and civic affairs. She was called as counselor in the YWMIA and also taught Sunday School and religion classes. In Salt Lake Lydia was called to YWMIA and Relief Society work in the Fourteenth Ward and later in the Hawthorne and Marlborough Wards. She was a visiting teacher until ill health forced her to give up all of her activities and confined her to her home.

Children of Simon and Lydia Epperson included:

Jennie Agness, married Alvah A. Ross;
Vida Lydia, died in youth;
Simon Doyle, married Margaret Ellen Murdock;
Edith Rosedale, died in youth;
Juanita, died in infancy;
Erma Lavella, married Joel D. Hickman;
Frank Ross, married Cora H. Farmer;
Lillian Estelle;
Victor Robey, married Nellie Hachmeister.

GEORGE A. FISHER

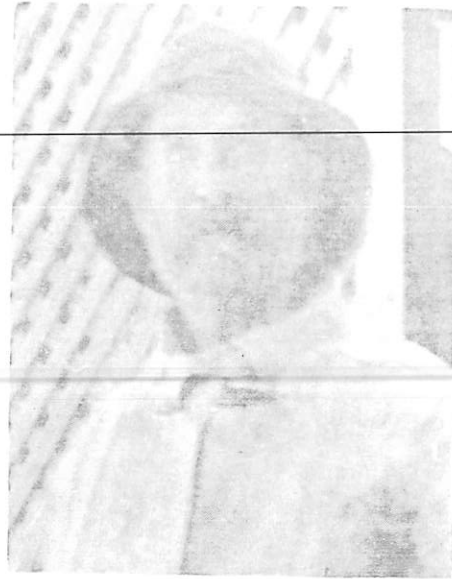
George A. Fisher was born July 4, 1883, at Park City, son of David and Mary Ann



McDonald Fisher. He married Annie McMillan in Heber in 1910.

Graduate of the LDS Business College, where he served as associate editor of the school paper, "The Gold and Blue," for several years he was managing editor of the Wasatch Wave, weekly publication. He served as the first U. S. forest ranger in Wasatch and Duchesne Counties, from 1906 to 1916. He was a member of the Utah Legislature from Wasatch County in 1917.

George was the organizer and first president of the Heber Horse and Cattle Growers' Assn., member of the Wasatch County school board, past president of the Association of Western Public Land States, executive secretary of the Utah land board, chairman of the Wasatch County Chapter, American Red Cross, from 1917 to 1933. He was an accomplished writer of several published books of both prose and poetry. Mr. Fisher engaged in farming, sheep and cattle raising, mine contracting, motel and store business. He was the founder of the town of Keetley, Wasatch County, in 1922, where he made his home until his death, July 17, 1954.



John B. "Jack" Keetley, for whom the community of Keetley was named.

the years of construction of the Ontario-Daly Drain Tunnel remember "Jack" Keetley for his kindness to them as they romped over the hills under which his men were digging. Years later, George A. Fisher, prominent cattleman and land developer, named the community which developed in the valley below the mining project, Keetley, in honor of his "childhood hero."

The Keetley area was first prospected around 1875 and 1876. When David Keith and Thomas Kearns were prospecting in the mountains that produced the great mines of Park City, their fellow prospector, David Fisher, turned south and laid claim to the "Columbus," a tract which



George A. Fisher, who named the town of Keetley, and was its mayor.

was later incorporated with other holdings to form the "Star of Utah," which in turn became the New Park Mine.

The first major effort to produce ore in Wasatch County was the McCune Tunnel. This was driven into the mountains west of Keetley before the turn of the century, but to no avail. About the same time the McHenry Shaft was sunk in the same area, but the unfortunate prospectors, it was later discovered, missed a vast vein of ore by only 18 feet.

Another mining adventure, The St. Louis-Ontario, was conducted directly above the spot where the portal of the drain tunnel was later placed. This project also failed, perhaps because it was focused too high on the Blue Ledge slope.

In spite of these failures, the lure of gold and other precious metals enchanted many and prospecting continued. In the early 1900's the East Utah shaft was sunk, and modest fortunes sank with it. In 1905 the Columbus Tract on Bonanza Flat was worked until lack of capital ended the venture.

Further down the slope in the Glen Allen, sometimes known as the "Glencoe" excavation, hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in determined efforts to locate pay dirt. A refining mill was constructed on the property through which discovered ore was reduced to concentrate. In 1907 John Fisher and Gail Fisher took a contract to transport this refined ore from the mill to the Denver and Rio Grande Depot in Heber City, a distance of about 12 miles. However, the Allen fortune was spent before the coveted silver vein was located.

The project "Vallejo" lay further south in the mountains west of Jordanelle, and was worked intermittently for several years, even though a heavy percentage of iron in the ore made transportation a serious problem.

William Trevithick and John Fisher leased the Vallejo property and supplied work for many Wasatch County miners and teamsters until this venture too ended in disaster. George McDonald, one of the teamsters, was headed toward Heber City with a wagon load of ore and when he drove onto the Provo River bridge northwest of the present Heber Light and Power plant, the bridge buckled, sending him and half his wagon one way and the team and the rest of the wagon and ore the other way. Mr. McDonald escaped alive, but the wagon and team were lost, and the bridge was gone. Because the ore from Vallejo could not command sufficient price to warrant construction of a new bridge and better road, the project failed.

Another persistent attempt at prospecting for ore in northern Wasatch County was the Nelson-Green, which was located in rolling hills some two miles east of Lee's Ranch. After several years of effort, the Nelson Brothers of Park City sold the property to Daniel Knold, who renamed it the Park Knold, and continued to work his claim with some profit.

The major mining development in the Keetley area began about 1921 when the Park Utah Mining Company was formed. The company con-

detect daylight from darkness, spent his lifetime in the area digging a tunnel which later proved to be headed directly for rich ore. However, old age and infirmity forced him to yield before he struck "pay dirt." He sold his claim to the Mayflower Corp., which was working from a different portal along with the Star of Utah group. Enough ore was transported by truck to Heber City from this portal that an extension spur of the Union Pacific Railroad was built to the property in 1941.

The Star of Utah and the Mayflower tunnel developments were eventually merged to form the New Park Mine, whose stock sold briskly on the New York Stock Exchange for several years.

This lead and zinc mining firm was a weird legal tangle when William Henry Harrison Cranmer took over as its president in 1934. The property was mortgaged, titles to its lands were clouded and there was a debt of some \$100,000. Mr. Cranmer borrowed money to clear liens against the title, sold small pieces of land to neighboring mining companies and struggled in many ways to secure sufficient capital to maintain operations.

Under Mr. Cranmer's leadership the New Park Mining Company has increased its property holdings from 1,100 acres to more than 10,000 acres. The Mayflower Mine has been modernized and a Mayflower Tunnel completed.

In recent years a depressed lead and zinc market has caused Mr. Cranmer to diversify New Park's holdings to overcome a slump in the company's mining operations. Now more of a holding company than an operating concern, New Park activity has embraced exploration in phosphate, potash, copper, gold, building stone, oil and uranium. Mr. Cranmer is also exploring and developing mineral lands in Wasatch County's Snake Creek Mining District.

New Park maintains its operating office at Keetley and its executive office in Salt Lake City. Gale A. Hansen is superintendent of mines at Keetley, with offices in the community's former school building.

The growth of Keetley as a community came largely as a result of the success of the Park Utah mine in the 1920's. The Ontario-Daly No. 2 Drain Tunnel had operated in the area since the late 1890's, but had never caused much community development. The tunnel, still operated by its owners, the United Park City Mines Company, was a dual blessing when it was completed. In addition to ridding the Ontario and Daly mines of excess water, it was a boon to farmers in the low-lands. Orson Hicken, David Hicken, Fred Hicken and others dug a canal to carry the waters down to the meadows.

Even before Keetley's mining boom, Mr. and Mrs. Gail Fisher lived in the area in a rambling farm house on the Fisher Ranch. When the Union Pacific Railroad came to the Keetley area in 1923 the community's future seemed secure, and Charles Roy Lenzi of Park City was hired to paint the houses and mine buildings that had been constructed around the Ontario-Daly tunnel. When the painting was completed, Mr. Lenzi

decided to settle in the new area. He brought his family from Park City and settled in one of the nine houses along the ridge of the hill east of the mine building. Other homes were occupied by Archie Henderson, Will O'Brien, William Luke, Roy Pettie, Paul Hunt, William Fife, Ralph Stringham and George D. Blood. Later a house was built on the side of the road going down the ridge. Frank Hyde and later Harry Wallace, superintendent of the Park Utah Consolidated Mines, lived in this home. Another five families built homes in the canyon back of the mine building. These were Charles Welch, Al Ross, E. A. Hewitt, Robert Hyde and William Haueter. Mine buildings included an office, shops, boiler room, boarding house, commissary and two bunk houses. Later, two more bunk houses were built to accommodate the 500 to 600 men who came to the area in its boom days.

George A. Fisher, who did much of the land development in the area, supervised most of Keetley's growth. He built five modern homes, a combination store and gas station, and later an apartment house. He served as mayor of Keetley from the 1920's until his death in July, 1954. As mayor he directed the erection of an imposing school building.

Mr. Fisher, as mentioned earlier, also named the community in honor of Jack Keetley. This name created an interesting condition when postal service was inaugurated in the summer of 1923. Charles Roy Lenzi was named as postmaster and the service was very well received in the community. However, George Blood, acting superintendent of mines, discovered in the official community records that the town's name had been incorrectly recorded as "Keatley." A sign had even been placed over the post office with this incorrect spelling.

When the error was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General in Washington, he had to cancel the appointment of Charles Lenzi as postmaster, then recorded the name correctly and reappointed Mr. Lenzi as postmaster. This was done in November, 1923. Mr. Lenzi served continuously as Keetley's postmaster until 1952 when he retired and the post office was discontinued.



Charles Roy Lenzi,
postmaster of Keetley
from 1923 to 1952.



and Lettie Lenzi, his
wife and assistant
postmaster.

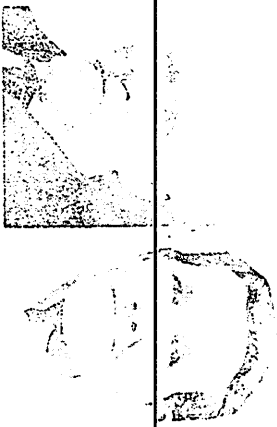
Martha Fugate



The Ward leaders will be given additional information at an auxiliary meeting on Sept. 27 at the Stake House. In the meantime, if anyone would be interested in a little help, they are invited to call Martha at 654-4411.

Valley Writer's Club

JOHN AND MARY
MAGDELENA MUNZ HUBER
John Huber, son of Johannes Huber and



Anna Elizabeth Huber. Born November 1, 1840, in Dammach, Switzerland. Married Mary Magdalena Munz October 18, 1863. Died November 16, 1914, in Midway.

Mary Magdalena Munz, daughter of Heinrich Munz and Elizabeth Munz Munz. Both had same surname. Born January 26, 1843, at Dammach, Canton Jurgau, Switzerland. Died July 13, 1935, Midway.

John Huber immigrated to Utah in 1863, leaving Switzerland on May 3. The ship, Antarctic, carried 300 passengers and was on the ocean 49 days.

He crossed the plains with the Peter Nelcher Company, arriving on October 13, 1863. On October 18, 1863, John Huber and Mary Magdalena Munz were married at the Payson home of John Benn, with Bishop Fairbanks performing the ceremony. He was met at Payson by his mother and stepfather, Martin and Anna Elizabeth Stangeli, who had immigrated in 1861.

In the Spring of 1864 John Huber and his wife moved to Provo Valley, where the first settlers had come in 1859-60. They located in the upper settlement of Mound City. They lived in a log house near the old Schenker house. A baby boy was born in October, but died, and was buried in the first cemetery on the hill.

In 1868 Mr. Huber and most able-bodied men found well paid employment on the Union Pacific Railroad, approaching Green River. Many men brought home wagons, covers, teams, etc. John Huber and Jacob Baehler operated one of the first saw mills on Snake Creek, west of the Provo River. Logs were hauled from surrounding mountains and saved into lumber. In 1870 a house was partly built for the family when Mr. Huber was called on a mission to Switzerland. He left April 17, 1871 and returned July 4, 1874. He served as president of the Swiss mission. He helped to translate the

Book of Mormon from the English to the German language and was editor of the Millennial Star.

The farm was located up Snake Creek. Soon after the family moved from Snake Creek to Snake Creek where he worked as weighmaster at the stone quarry. The stones were loaded, shipped, and delivered to Salt Lake City for building of the Salt Lake Temple. Two years later Mr. Huber moved to Salt Lake, and later returned to Midway and the farm.

Mr. Huber was a prominent citizen taking part in most community projects of varied interests. He was a Black Hawk War veteran, agent for Wasatch and Jordan Valley railroad, census taker from 1880-1900, member of the school board for 24 years, secretary of the Midway Irrigation Company for 10 years, Justice of the Peace for two years, agent for crop reporting for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, teacher of a class in penmanship. He compiled a history of Midway Ward from 1859 to 1900, and took the school census.

Mr. Huber was an accomplished musician. He composed many poems and set the words to music. He organized a choir, a male chorus, glee club, and furnished music for church, conferences, ward entertainments, and funerals.

He was ward clerk for thirty years from 1878 to 1908 and was known for the almost perfect records he kept.

Mr. Huber built several houses in Midway, some of which are still standing. He and his family, sons, grandsons, and granddaughters, served 43 years in the mission fields.

Mary Magdalena was the third of five children in her family. The family was religiously inclined, claiming membership in the Church of the Reformation.

When Mary was seven her mother died, and she grew up with a step-mother, attending school and learning household duties. At the age of 20 she became intensely interested in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. With a close friend, Amelia Stumpf, she would walk a distance of eight miles to hear the missionaries preach.

Mary was baptized a member of the Church April 15, 1861. In the meantime, her brother Conrad and sister Bertha came to America, and she and her friend Amelia followed in 1863. They traveled by train to Florence, Nebraska, and then came by team

the rest of the way to Salt Lake. At Chinney Rock, Mary and Amelia were walking arm in arm during a heavy storm, when lightning struck them. Amelia was killed, and Mary knocked unconscious. She was revived and rode part of the way in a wagon after that.

The company, headed by John Huber, landed in Salt Lake September 24, 1861, and Mary went to Payson where her grand parents Naeph had settled two years earlier. On October 23 she married John Huber and their first home was a large room where eight other people slept on the floor every night. John worked at a cannery in Payson.

In the spring of 1864 John and Mary moved to Midway, living with Dr. John Geier and family.

During her husband's missionary service, his work in Salt Lake and all his labors in Midway, Mary stood by as a faithful wife and mother. She was a member of the first Relief Society in Midway, and served as a counselor to Elizabeth Winch and also to Martha Brownson. She was an officer in the Relief Society for more than 20 years.

Mary maintained her home and farm on Snake Creek, where she died at the age of 93.

Children of John and Mary Huber are:
John Martin Huber, married Elizabeth Geierich

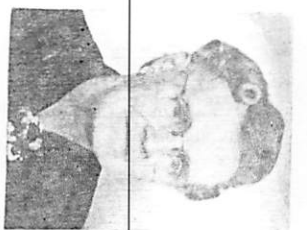
Henry Albert Huber, married Margaret Abegglen

Mary Magdalena Huber Prebst, married Jacob Prebst

Emma Elizabeth Huber Gibson, married James Gibson

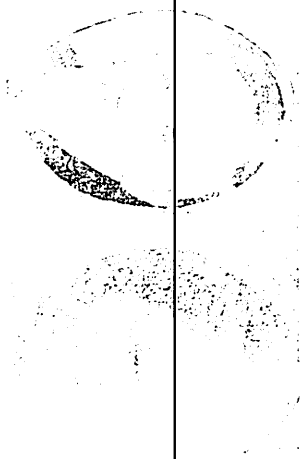
Eliza Odella Huber Gibson, married Alexander Gibson

Marilda Huber
Nepht Huber, married Ann Brownson
Joseph Emanuel Huber
Ida Huber Abplanalp, married William Abplanalp.



Ethel Johnson
Heber

WILLIAM AND MARY MAIR LINDSAY



William Lindsay was born February 11, 1817, in Scotland. He was still in his ninth

year when he went to the coal mine to assist his father and brother Robert. He remembers never seeing the sun in winter, except on Sunday, and of his mother waking them to get them off to the mine, with tears in her eyes because of their youth and the hard work required. The mine law said a boy must be 10 years old to be employed. One day the boss came into the mine and, seeing William, he asked if he was 10. William said he was not quite. The boss asked him to spell Carmelbank, which he did. He also gave him a book to read, which satisfied him as he said, "You are a clever boy and deserve a shilling." This was the first money he had ever been given and was proud of it. He had lost the sight of his right eye when two years old. His father was killed in the coal mine when he

415

was 14. With his mother and seven brothers and sisters, they left Scotland and sailed for Zion, arriving in Heber on September 21, 1862. He accepted a job on a farm, receiving \$100 a year, payable in grain, to help feed the family. The next summer an ox team and heavy wagon, and hauled coal from Silver Creek to Salt Lake to help the family. In 1866 he joined the territorial militia, as the Black Hawks were on the war path, for which service he in later years received a pension. To be able to do this he had an oxen team laden with produce to Salt Lake to buy guns for he and his brothers to use.

In the fall of 1867 he was one of three men chosen to go from Heber to haul grain, the blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon, to Salt Lake to build the Temple. In 1868 he drove an ox team and wagon in a caravan that brought immigrants from the Platte River to Salt Lake City. On December 15, 1868, he married Mary Mair, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake. It took two days to make the trip with oxen. His brother Robert and his sweetheart, Sarah Ann Murdoch, went along and they were married the same day. Their mother accompanied them. While in the city they bought 100 pounds of flour for \$10, two straight chairs, a small rocker, one brass kettle of molasses, a few other needed things, and started home. But one of the oxen became lame and Mary had to take turns prodding it along behind the sleigh. Their first home was built of logs, a cellar with sandstone wall and floor, on the corner of Third East and First North, where Lowe Ashton now lives. Mary was a fine homemaker. She had worked in homes where she learned the fundamentals of cooking, nursing, sewing, etc. She was kind and cheerful, as was her husband, and they got along fine, each working to help make life a successful, happy adventure.

William entered a homestead on Lake Creek in 1876, taking their three little ones. They worked hard grubbing sagebrush to clear the land, build ditches for water, and all that goes to make a good farm. A seven-room farmhouse took the place of the first log cabin, and in 1876 William walked to Salt Lake to file for his citizenship papers. Although he was not privileged to obtain an education, he studied and did what

416

HOW

he could to help himself. Being anxious to help others, he held a night school in his own home. He was an exceptionally fine penman and speaker, loved poetry, and delighted his family and friends with his own compositions. Among his poems is "Lovely Provo Valley." He also wrote many family histories for friends. He held many responsible positions in his Church and was very public-minded, being happy to be named those who would donate to public buildings and worthwhile projects. He was 50 years old when he moved his family from the farm to a house he owned in Heber, and went to England on a two-year mission. He visited relatives in Scotland before his return in 1907.

He was a good, honest, and kind man, being respected by all who knew him. He was 86 years old when he died, May 11, 1932.

His good wife Mary was born July 31, 1852, at Glasgow, Scotland. She came with her mother and brothers, Andrew and Alexander Mair, to Heber in 1861. They had a long, hard journey and she had mountain fever several weeks. However, with good food and care she soon recovered after her arrival here.

Although their farm was three miles east of Heber, on the east side of Lindsay's Hill, they seldom were tardy or missed their meetings. She served in many Church capacities. A good cook, she made many faculty-decorated three-tiered wedding cakes for people. Her services among the sick were unlimited until her health broke down. She was the daughter of Adam and Mary Murdoch Mair, and died June 3, 1919, at the age of 66. Yet she had lived a full life of service cheerfully given. Their children were: Mary M. (Maime Lindsay), William Howie, James Lyon, John Allan, Andrew Alexander, Cassie, David Pryde, and Annie.

Three children died in their youth.

THE AMERICAN WEST REVIEW

Jack London

REVIEWED BY RICHARD W. ETULAIN

EVERY JANUARY, one hundred to one hundred fifty Jack London aficionados gather at the Sea Wolf Restaurant in Oakland to celebrate their hero's birthday. Outside the United States, reactions

Irving Stone's *Jack London: Sailor on Horseback and 28 Selected Jack London Stories* by Irving Stone (Doubleday & Company, Garden City, 1977; 788 pp., \$12.95).

Jack London: *The Man, the Writer, the Rebel* by Robert Barltrop (Pluto Press, London, 1976, distributed by Urizen Books, New York; 220 pp., illus., notes, index, \$10.00).

Jack: *A Biography of Jack London* by Andrew Sinclair (Harper & Row, New York, 1977; 315 pp., illus., biblio., notes, index, \$12.95).

are even more enthusiastic, and in Europe and the Soviet Union, London remains a best-selling novelist. Despite such popularity, London is reserved a third-rate status in the American literary pantheon. The question is why.

Part of the problem lies in the inadequacy of the early studies of London. His second wife, Charmian, produced a two-volume monument in 1921, and not until 1938 did Irving Stone argue that London was illegitimate and a suicide. Stone's book, just reissued as *Irving Stone's Jack London*, gained much attention for London, whose reputation had plummeted after his death in 1916. But Stone sensationalizes London's life, and he is an inadequate interpreter of London's writings. Some factual errors have been corrected in the present edition, but many others remain.

Robert Barltrop, an English writer, was convinced of the need for a study of London as "writer, socialist . . . and man." He claims to have added new information in his book, *Jack London: The Man, the Writer, the Rebel*; but readers acquainted with London will find little fresh material.



Barltrop is right, however, in questioning London's commitment to socialism, and he correctly emphasizes London's excessive "I want" philosophy. Barltrop praises London's working-class literature, but he is reluctant to deal with other works. Overall, Barltrop is fair: he admits London's shortcomings, and he avoids the melodramatics of Stone and Richard O'Connor and the sentimentality of Charmian London, in their respective biographies. His volume most resembles the study of London's daughter, Joan. Had Barltrop utilized Earle Labor's excellent critical study, *Jack London* (Twayne, 1974), and manuscript materials at the Huntington and Utah State libraries, his evaluations of London's life and writings could have been more comprehensive and persuasive.

Another Englishman, Andrew Sinclair, does provide a much-needed, fresh account of London's life in *Jack: A Biography of Jack London*. The first biographer since Stone to have access to London manuscripts, Sinclair has written an engrossing life story. He omits much of the misleading material written about London's boyhood, and he agrees with recent biographers that London was the son of William Chaney.

Sinclair asserts that by 1900, London was already a "maker of myths" about himself. He could not face reality: "Nothing was his own fault." In his early years he filled most of the large roles he cast for himself but later, in his unwill-

ingness to accept his limitations, he seemed marked for self-destruction.

Sinclair is on target with most of his interpretations. He notes the dualism of London's argument that man did not have a chance in a world of vast, uncaring wilderness but that endurance, hard work, and superior racial background would make a difference. London was both a pessimistic determinist and an optimistic racist. Sinclair is also persuasive in describing Charmian as London's ideal mate-woman, who "played girl" and "refused to grow up."

Sinclair makes large contributions in his treatment of London's final years. In a well-argued section on his death, he agrees with Joan London that Jack did not deliberately commit suicide but, in the middle of the night, took an overdose of drugs to counter an attack of pain.

Sinclair's biography is a superior work though not definitive. It is smoothly and persuasively written and especially full on London's private life. On the other hand, Sinclair zips by several important topics, and he skims over many of London's works. Most of his discussions of London's fiction are plot summaries or briefly-drawn parallels between London's life and writings. His book is not sufficiently strong on London's literary career to be definitive; there is yet room for an extensive literary biography.

But Sinclair's work, along with Labor's recent book on London's literary artistry, are pathbreaking studies. If Sinclair's volume is made available in paperback to displace Stone's work as the most available biography, many of the distortions in earlier studies may be corrected. And if another scholar can produce a full-scale monograph on London as a cultural figure, we shall have the necessary materials for a balanced view of London's place in American literary culture. AW

Richard W. Etulain is a professor of history at Idaho State University. His *Jack London on the Road* will soon be published by the Utah State University Press.

Ogden, Weber Co., Utah

Helen Lorraine Guthrie

the authority of the Holy

I bear, and as an ordained

Utah East Stake of Zion, I lay

you a blessing which you have

father.

of Glen Edward Tree and Helen

parents have reared you in the

h in righteousness, and this

for you throughout this life and

are the great blessings given

and down through their posterity

through the loins of Joseph, who

through his son, Ephraim. These

privileges for you in this latter

Ephraimites those responsibilities

joy and happiness.

by the wiles and cunning of the



I LA FISHER MALTIGHAN

State champion in oratory for two consecutive years at Wasatch High School, 1911-12.

to the vacant lot that had been purchased for the new high school building, and under the spirited leadership of Superintendent D. A. Broadbent, song school songs, gave school yells, heard talks and celebrated to the fullest honors given to Miss Fisher and the advent of the new school building.

A year later Miss Fisher again captured the public address gold medal, the first time in Utah history that the same school had twice won this honor. Her oration, "Universal Peace" was widely reprinted.

Because of Miss Fisher's oratorical success, she was invited in June of 1912 to address the general conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Associations and the Primary Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She spoke in the Salt Lake Tabernacle on Temple Square to the theme of "Three Pioneer Women." Her eloquent address was hailed in the Salt Lake City newspapers as the highlight of the conference.

The prestige of Wasatch High School was further boosted in 1913 when Afton Clyde (Kimball) brought additional honors by winning first place in the annual State Declamation Contest and bringing to the school its third gold medal.

Through the years many Wasatch teams in the arts and athletics claimed honors for their school. The school band frequently participated

in parades and won several national awards for marching contests. Wasatch athletic teams often were participants in state playoffs.

The original high school building constructed in 1912 was inadequate for school needs by 1927, and a modern brick addition was built. Still another addition was made in 1959 to meet further growth of the school. Wasatch High School today stands heads above its beginning self. Its modern classroom facilities and a faculty of 29 teachers plus the principal are large steps forward from rented quarters and a teaching staff of a principal and two teachers. But the spirit of learning and determination to succeed has always been a part of the school and will continue to dominate the activities of all who become a part of Wasatch High School.

dents laughed in years to come about the "floating tables." Two tables were the very limited resources of the physics and domestic arts departments, and each tried to claim them. If they were missing when one or the other classes convened, spirited rivalry ensued until possession was finally assured.

When the domestic arts work was begun during the school's second year, no sewing machines were available for instruction. The girls in the classes immediately began a canvass of business houses and townpeople and soon had collected enough funds to buy two treadle machines. The faculty headed the list of contributors with \$15.00, and J. W. Clyde, president of the board of education, followed with \$10. Others added donations of 50 cents or \$1.00 until the necessary funds were collected.

By the close of the 1910-11 school year, the first high school students were ready for graduation. These first graduates, who had completed three years' work, included Walter Burgener, Midway; Reno Crook, Clark Crook, Nora Clyde, Eva Buys, Storm McDonald, Forrest Luke, Josephine Murdock, Douglas Murdock, Naomi Duke, Abe Turner, Sykean Rashband, Fred Clegg, Erna Jensen, Leon Peterson and Lula Clegg, all of Heber and Mable Ritchie, Charleston.

Those who entered the high school as freshmen in the 1908 beginning year were ready for graduation in the Spring of 1912, and comprised the first full four-year graduating class. Of the 75 who were eligible for enrollment during the first year, eleven graduated. They were Guy Duke, Merrill Moulton, Clayton Montgomery, Elijah Hicken, Cardwell Clegg,



A view from the east of Wasatch High School as it is today.



Wm. James Mortimer
Compiler and Editor



Wm. James Mortimer
Compiler and Editor



Wm. James Mortimer
Compiler and Editor

Jerry Springer
writes for magazines

Other community residents furthered their education by attending evening lectures given by prominent individuals. One such lecturer was a Professor Clegg, an English phrenologist who settled in Heber.

Many of the talented young people in Midway took advantage of state colleges or Church schools in other areas to further their training. Some of the first to leave home to attend college were John, Mary and Emma Huber, the eldest children of John Huber, who was secretary of the school board. They went to Provo where they attended the Brigham Young Academy. Jacob Probst also attended there. Jerry Springer, Reese Clayburn and Nymphus Watkins were some of the first to attend school at the Utah Agricultural College in Logan, where they were naval cadets.



Jerry Springer, Naval cadet at Utah Agricultural College in Logan about 1900.

By 1889 the Wasatch Stake Academy had been established by the Church in the new Stake House in Heber, and many Midway students attended the academy for secondary and religious education.

In 1890, the superintendent of schools issued a report on territorial and local school taxes, which showed that Midway was assessed territorial taxes of \$1,116.36, county taxes of \$352.80 and local taxes of \$708.56, or a total of \$2,177.72 in taxes. This tax was based on \$4.43 territorial taxes per pupil and \$1.40 county tax for each pupil. This would indicate that there were 252 pupils attending the Midway schools in 1890.

This large an enrollment at the school made the school building very inadequate, and so it was decided that enlargement was necessary. The remodeling included addition of a second story to the school and a large room for higher departments. This made three rooms available in the school, which by now had three teachers. Attewall Wootton, Sr., continued as principal, even though he was also superintendent of schools. With the remodeling came also new school equipment, including the latest models of globes, microscopes, physiological charts, geometric forms,



Students in the schoolroom at Soldiers Summit, with Charles Bronson, teacher, standing in the rear of the room.

W. L. Dean and Fred C. Ferron. The first mayor was Jerry R. Springer who was deputy sheriff and operator of a coal yard. At the time of incorporation, the city had a population of more than 1,000.

One of the first major projects after incorporation was a "cinder project." The active chamber of commerce, railroad employees and school officials hauled cinders on all the main walks and streets to make it possible to travel in stormy, muddy weather.

Businesses grew up quickly in the new town, and were mainly based around railroad activity. There were general merchandise stores, restaurants, movie and entertainment houses, eating, rooming and boarding houses and other miscellaneous establishments.

School were also built to accommodate the more than 200 students who lived in the community at the time of incorporation. Five teachers were hired, a new school building of modern design was erected. Charles E. Bronson was named principal of the school.

Churches likewise were established, with the LDS ward located in the Nebo Stake of Utah County. Bishop Bills was the first bishop of the ward. The Baptists also established a church with a resident clergyman.

During the boom years, a wax mine of high purity was discovered just east of the town. The wax was dug out in large lumps, melted, refined and shipped east for industrial use. As many as a dozen men were hired at the time.

In later years, changes in railroad policy and the development of powerful engines that would negotiate the mountain passes without help,

JOHN WATKINS AND WIVES



John Watkins, son of Thomas John Edward Watkins and Sarah Jordon.

Born April 13, 1834, at Maidstone, Kent, England.

Married Margaret Ackhurst May 4, 1851, England. Endowed March 21, 1863.

680

Married Harriet Steele 1858, Salt Lake. Endowed March 21, 1863.

Married Mary Ann Sawyer March 21, 1863, Salt Lake Endowment House. Died December 23, 1902, Midway.

Margaret Ackhurst, daughter of Edward Ackhurst and Elizabeth Wildish.

Born October 15, 1831, at Faversham, England. Married John Watkins May 4, 1851, in England. Endowed March 21, 1863, Salt Lake Endowment House. Died February 14, 1905, Midway.

Harriet Steel Watkins, daughter of John Steel and Maria Woods. Born December 5, 1841, at Haverly, Stoford, England. Married John Watkins 1858, Salt Lake City. Endowed March 21, 1863, Endowment House. Died March 11, 1884, Midway.

Mary Ann Sawyer Watkins, daughter of Joseph Sawyer and Henrietta Tranham. Born August 17, 1848, at Swansea, Wales.

Married John Watkins March 21, 1863, Endowment House.

Died April 22, 1918, Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Watkins had seven brothers and one sister.

The Watkins were a family of means and property. Architecture and building was a profession handed down from a long line of ancestors. It was natural that John should be trained in his father's profession as an architect and builder. He had a very fine voice and had musical training. He was a soloist in the cathedral. The family belonged to the Church of England.

John married at the early age of 17 to Margaret Ackhurst of Faversham. They moved to London where he readily found work at his trade. There he met the Elders of the LDS Church and was converted to Mormonism. He and his wife Margaret were baptized in 1852 by Elder William Eastone and confirmed by George Denise in the Finsbury Chapel, London, England. His mother, a faithful member of the Church of England, became very bitter towards John when she found he had joined the Latter-day Saint Church. His father died and he was left to settle the estate as well as take care of his own financial affairs before he could leave England. He made great sacrifices in order to dispose of his property that he might emigrate to America. Finally, he and his wife Margaret and their two children sailed from Liverpool on the sail ship "Horizon" May 26, 1856, with 856 passengers all of the Mormon faith bound for Boston.

Edward Martin was captain of the company. These emigrants reached Boston June 28, 1856, and traveled by boxcar to Iowa, the outfitting point for that year's emigrants. They built hand carts of green, unseasoned wood with wooden axles and boxes which caused much trouble later on. The provisions which were very meager were pulled on the carts and some small children rode. Everyone old enough or strong enough had to walk and help pull the carts. Edward Martin was captain of the company with Daniel Tyler assisting. John Watkins was bugler.

They left Florence, Nebraska July 26, 1856, and after a tedious journey full of incidents of suffering hardship, freezing, exposure and starving and running into an early snow storm, they were met by a relief company sent out by President Brigham Young. It was a sad chapter in Church history. About half of that company lost their lives. What was left arrived in Salt Lake City November 30, 1856.

That same year he moved to Provo where in that growing community he was in great demand as a builder and also because of his musical ability. In December, 1856 the first brass band in Utah was organized and he was called to be the leader. They played at the first Territorial Fair in Salt Lake.

He donated a lot of time and talent on the old LDS Tabernacle in Provo. In 1857 he built Provo's first opera house as well as stores, homes and other buildings.

He bought and owned the first organ in Provo and south of Salt Lake. It was hauled to Provo by ox team. As it was easy to lift around, it became a community organ. Whenever there was an entertainment, it was loaded on a wagon and taken to accompany the singers and sometimes to churches and funerals as well. When the family moved to Provo Valley, it served the same purpose and popularity.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was advocating plural marriage at that time, and John Watkins with his great faith and testimony was willing to obey the Church leaders. He was a great friend of Thomas Alsop. At their home he met Harriet Steel and they were married in Brigham Young's office in 1858. Later when the Endowment House was completed, he took his wives, Margaret and Harriet, to be sealed to him, and also at that time married his third wife, Mary Ann Sawyer, March

21, 1863. After the ceremony they returned to Provo where the three women and their families lived together in one house.

In the summer of 1865 the Watkins family left Provo, a fast growing and thriving community, and entered the Provo Valley with all their possessions to face the hardships and pioneering of this more remote section.

At this time the family consisted of John, his three wives, and eight living children. All three women had a small baby in long clothes, as was the style for babies in that day. Mary Ann's baby, Joseph, was born July 10, 1864. Harriet's baby, Arthur, was born October 22, 1864, and Margaret's baby, Alfred, was born November 13, 1864. They settled in the lower settlement on Snake Creek.

Later when Indian troubles forced the settlements to move together at the public square called Fort Midway, the Watkins family also moved there.

After the peace treaties with the Indians the people of Fort Midway began moving out of the fort; but instead of moving back to the old settlement, they began building their homes close to the fort. This became the town of Midway.

John Watkins secured two pieces of land, one a block south and east of the fort where he built a rock house with three apartments for his immediate needs. The other piece of property was a block east of the fort. Here he began to plan and build the house of his hopes and dreams. He located the clay, made the brick, sawed out the sandstone blocks, and built the first brick house in Wasatch County in 1870.

He built other homes in Midway similar to his own: one for George Bonner, Sr., one for William Bonner, one for George Bonner, Jr., one for William Coleman and several in Provo and Springville.

On July 27, 1869 John Watkins was called to preside over the Charleston Branch and was ordained a Seventy. March 30, 1872 he was ordained a High Priest. He never moved to Charleston, but traveled back and forth, which at that time was very difficult as there were no bridges. During high water the mules would have to swim the river and the water would come into the carriage bed. He became strongly attached to the Charleston people during the seven years he presided over the branch.

At a conference held at Heber City July

681

14, 1877, John Watkins was set apart as First Counselor to David Van Wageningen who was appointed Bishop of Midway.

Building was John Watkin's line of work, so he had charge of the building and decorating of the new rock meeting house which was built on the old public square.

In January, 1893, Bishop Van Wageningen asked for his release as Bishop, and Apostle John Henry Smith came out to Midway. He stayed at the home of John Watkins as the visiting authorities always did. On the way to church in the afternoon, he told John Watkins he was there to reorganize the ward and he was to be the Bishop. He chose Alva J. Alexander as First Counselor and Conrad Abegglen as Second Counselor. He was ordained Bishop by Apostle John Henry Smith on January 29, 1893.

Bishop Watkins was a very forceful speaker. No one went to sleep in church while he was preaching. He was thoroughly converted in his beliefs and fearlessly and firmly presented them to others. He knew the Golden Rule and lived by it.

His duties as Bishop were many, caring for the poor and needy. At the time it was a great responsibility because so many emigrants arrived in need of work and help. The tithing was also a problem in those days, because it was paid in produce instead of cash and was anything people happened to raise. Sometimes things were not even saleable, but had to be accounted for in cash. They came in all hours of the day and someone had to be ready to weigh the hay, measure wheat or potatoes, see that they were properly protected from frost and weather. Many times produce had to be hauled to Park City to be converted into cash. Eggs, butter, chickens, fruit and cattle, all had to be taken care of until sold.

John Watkins served a number of years as select man of Wasatch County. He, with the help of Alva J. Alexander, engineered the Midway Waterworks System, and he became the first president. He built the first suspension bridge over the Provo River between Midway and Heber which gave good service with repairs on it until 1948 when it was replaced by a cement bridge.

He located the present cemetery site and with the assistance of Alva J. Alexander surveyed and platted it. At first it was owned and maintained by the Ecclesiastical ward, but later was turned over to the Midway Town.

When people died in the community at a time when coffins were hard to get, John Watkins built them of pine lumber and lined them with soft fluffy cotton and covered it with silk and trimmed the sides with lace. The outside was covered with velvet.

After a useful and busy life he passed away after a severe illness, December 23, 1902, and was buried on Christmas Day.

Margaret braved all the trials and sufferings of early pioneer life. She learned to be a midwife, and went among the people giving help and comfort wherever needed. Many people were too poor to pay for her services. No night was too dark and no storm too severe for her to brave to give relief to a woman in distress. On one occasion an Indian, by the name of Fisherman, came for her in the middle of the night. His wife was very ill in the wickiup on the Provo River Bottoms near Utah Lake. The Indian thought his squaw was going to die. Margaret went with him and was able to save his squaw and the little papoose. This happened during the troublesome times with the Indians. Sometime later the Indians planned an attack on Fort Midway. This Indian, Fisherman, crawled for several miles through the swamps and rushes in the river bottoms to warn the Watkins family of danger. Through this warning the settlers were prepared and drove the Indians back when they made the attack.

When the Watkins family moved to Midway, Margaret helped with all the pioneering of that section, helping the sick and needy. She was much in demand being the only midwife there and was called "Auntie" by the community. She was the mother of eight children. She died at Midway at the age of 74, and was buried in the Midway Cemetery.

Children of John Watkins and Margaret Ackhurst:

Mrs. Charles Edward (Elizabeth) Allen
John Thomas, married Mary Maria Clift
Edward, married Margaretha Abplanalp
Mrs. Nicholas (Mary) Andrews
Samuel Richard, died in infancy
Alfred, married Lenora Lewis
Fredrick, died in infancy
Charles, died at birth

Betsy, a half-sister of Harriet, married Thomas Alsop and they made their home near Salt Lake. Harriet lived with them. John Watkins and his wife, Margaret, visited the Alsops and met Harriet who was a

young, attractive girl. John Watkins asked Harriet to be his second wife. She consented and went to Provo to live with her husband and Margaret. John soon built a new house for his two wives and children. In 1865, they moved to Midway. Harriet was a kind, capable woman who loved her family and was devoted to her children. She was patient and wise. Her high intelligence was passed on to her offspring. On the night of March 10, 1884 one of the worst blizzards that had ever occurred in Midway raged over the valley. The snow drifts piled high. It seemed that the very end of the world had come. Harriet was frantic with fear. On the morning of the 11th, ill with labor pains, she gave birth to a baby son, Archie. Just when they thought everything was all right, quietly and peacefully, she died, leaving her little one-hour old baby.

Children of John Watkins and Harriet Steel:

Henry, married Jane Ellis Alder
David James, died in childhood
Lorenzo John, died in infancy
Arthur, married Emily Adelia Gerber
Mrs. John Edward (Laura) Clift
William, married Mary Elizabeth Busby
Mrs. John (Maria) Morton
Eva, died in infancy
Frank, married Esabel McKowen
Albert Ernest, married Mary Hannah Harrison

Sylvanus, married 1. Daisy Box, 2. Jessie Gills

Harriet Amy, died in infancy
Archie, married Julia Edna McCaffarty.

Mary Ann Sawyer Watkins, with her parents, joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Swansea, Wales.

Mary Ann Sawyer crossed the ocean with her mother and father and her ten-year-old sister on the sailing vessel "Samuel S. Curlin" in 1856. It was a long, slow voyage. Her father, Joseph Sawyer, cooked for the passengers to pay their passage to New York. Later the family moved to the New Jersey side, to a town called Tomas River which was a very historical place during the Revolutionary War. It had many industries and the opportunities for work were much better.

The Sawyers were anxious to emigrate to Utah to join the Latter-day Saints, so Mary Ann and her sister, Henrietta, picked cranberries and huckleberries in the bogs

earning money to add to the fund for emigrating to Utah.

James Brown and his brother, Sam, hauled freight to Salt Lake City, took contracts to assemble ox teams and covered wagons for the trip. James offered to bring the Sawyers to Utah if Mary Ann's father, Joseph Sawyer, would work all winter for him without pay, drive and care for two yoke of oxen and a covered wagon load of freight for this service. Mary Ann's mother rode in the wagon, but the father and the two girls had to walk all the way and help drive the loose stock. The possessions they could take included some bedding, a few dishes, cooking utensils, clothing and food.

Joseph Sawyer fulfilled his part of the contract and expected to leave in the spring of 1860; but James Brown refused to take him in the first company, and he had to come a few weeks later with the next company.

Jesse Murphy was captain of the company. They had a hard, tiresome trip as was common to the pioneers, on one occasion they were attacked by Indians, but were miraculously saved and left unharmed. They arrived in Salt Lake City late in the summer of 1860. There they lived for some time enduring hardship and privation.

Mary Ann's father managed to buy a lot in the business section of Salt Lake City. When the family moved to Provo, her father sold the lot for a bushel of potatoes and a pair of secondhand shoes.

After they moved to Provo, they soon became active in all the pioneer activities of the community. Mary Ann and her sister, Henrietta, were very attractive young women and became very popular in social activities.

At this time John Watkins was leader of the Provo Brass Band and very popular in musical circles. He became attracted to Mary Ann, and married her as his third wife with full consent of his two wives.

Mary Ann took an active part in Church affairs of the town. She suffered all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, helping in the fields, gleaning wheat, and assisting in every way possible. She took an active part in civic affairs. She had a good voice and was active in concerts, choirs and early dramas of the town and county.

For many years she was counselor to Charlotte Gurney in the Midway Relief Society. At the death of Sister Gurney she

became president of the organization in 1892 and served in that capacity until 1903.

Her responsibilities were great, caring for the poor and needy, sewing for and taking care of the dead, as there were no undertakers in those days, and she sang at most of the funerals.

When Harriet died, she left nine motherless children, one only an hour old. Mary Ann took the entire family and became mother to them. In addition, she had eleven children of her own, making a total of twenty children she had to mother.

When her husband, John Watkins, became Bishop, it added many new responsibilities for her, but she never complained. She had a cheerful disposition, radiated sunshine wherever she went, making many friends.

After the death of John Watkins, she sold the home at Midway and moved to Salt Lake where she later married John Halboim. She died at Salt Lake City and was buried in the Wasatch Lawn Cemetery.

Children of John Watkins and Mary Ann Sawyer:

Joseph Watkins, married Elinor Blood

Thomas John Edward, died in infancy

Walter, died in youth

Mrs. Fredrick (Henrietta) Barben

Mrs. William (Mary Ann) Schaefer

George Tranham Watkins, married Sarah

Frances Ohlweiler

Mrs. Edward A. (Margaret) Probst

Mrs. Orson Thomas (Sarah Ruby) Speirs

Nymphus Joy, married Estella Thomas

Tracy Sawyer, married Hannah Florence

Young

Mrs. Keros Harry (Lily) Serle.

UNDER WASATCH SKIES BOOK COMMITTEE



Gladys Barrett
Winterton



Bernice Alder
Simpson



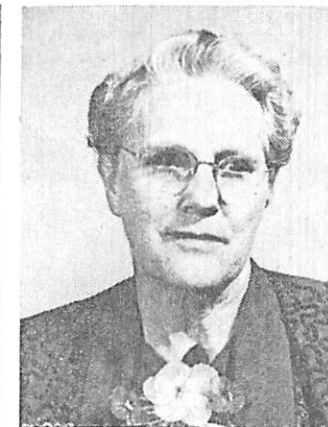
Ethel Duke
Johnson



Leslie Raty



Lethe Coleman
Tatge



Hazel Lindsay
Giles



Julia Morse
Anderson

Writers

Dr. Seuss worked wonders with words

5 Oct 1991



ART
BUCHWALD

I had the privilege of knowing Ted Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss. I can't claim that we were bosom buddies, but we did have a few meals together and, when it came to hero worship, I treated him with the same respect as I did Joe DiMaggio.

Every time we met I kept trying to peer into Seuss' ears to find out where all the magic came from.

Dr. Seuss was a role model for writers because he used the English language in such a way that even adults could understand it. Nobody disputes the fact that most writers employ too many words to express an idea. Some feel that the larger their verbiage, the more talented the reader will think they are.

Dr. Seuss never wasted a word. I read that his entire vocabulary was 220 — not

including the ones he made up.

You didn't read them, you sang them. Dr. Seuss wrote music — that's why parents enjoyed reading his stories to their children, and that's why children enjoyed reading his stories to their parents.

If you want to know what he was like personally, he was a very dapper person, with a great head of gray hair and a neat beard that was never threatening.

He was a kind and gentle person and interested in everything that was going on. He felt that our present world leaders were more insane than any characters he could invent.

One day, while watching the Watergate hearings, I recalled a book of his called "Marvin K. Mooney" in which Dr. Seuss implores his character to "go, leave, get out!" Instead of "Marvin K. Mooney" I heard myself singing "Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now?"

I called up Seuss and said, "May I have permission to run the Marvin K. Mooney poem with Richard M. Nixon's name?"

He laughed and said, "Be my guest."

I did and this is how it read:

"Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now!

"The time has come.

"The time has come.

"The time is now.

"Just go.

"Go.

"Go!

"I don't care how.

"You can go by foot.

"You can go by cow.

"Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now!

"You can go on skates.

"You can go on skis.

"You can go in a hat.

"But

"Please go.

"Please!"

(And so it continued until he actually went.)

Obviously, I have used too many words to say goodbye to the good doctor. But you really can't say goodbye to someone whose work will live forever.



Martha Smith Clegg



Jane Hatch Turner



Eliza Jeffs Rasband



Emma Hatch Wherrit



Annie L. Coleman



Millie Clegg
Montgomery



Emily Springer
Coleman



Ella Murdock
Watson



Josee Turner
Daybell